COMMUNICATIONS.

All Articles appearing under this head are Original.

The Texas Legislature.

BY A. S. N.

The Legisleture of Texas has a repr sentation of thirteen colored men-two in the Senate and eleven in the House. Doubtless a short sketch of those gentlemen would be of interest to your readers, more especially to those in Texas, who are looking to the present Legislature as the expositor of their liberties under the fifteenth amendment. Your subscribers in this frontier State will peruse with great satisfaction the most meagre account (and such it is only possible to give) of their colored representatives, who are now for the first time striking out on the ocean of politics. of rebellion.

HON. G. T. RUBY. Senator from the Twelfth District, has been longer engaged and is more prominently connected with the politics of the State than any other colored man. His record is so well known that it is unnecessary to do more than mention his name as being one of the Senators.

HON. MATHEW GANES. Senator from Washington county, was born in duties on the plantation kept him so closely education of Senator Ruby, he is quick to see the wants, and earnest in his efforts to forward the interests, of his constituents. Possessing the Lord?" that natural elequence so common to the col ored race, he has astonished his political enemies by the forcible and able speeches delivered now?" on finances and the militia bill. He is sure to make his mark in the Lone Star State.

HON. B. F. WILLIAMS,

A Delagate from the Twelfth Senatorial Dis trict, was born in Virginia, raised in Tennessee, and came to Texas in 1856. He is about 45 years of age, and is a preacher of the M. E. Church. In 1867 he was appointed Supervisor of the Board of Registrars of his judicial district by the late lamented General Griffin. The year following he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, of which body be is an honored member. He is a man of rare good sense, and is universally respected in his district for his integrity. In the Convention he made a reputation by his eloquent and argumentative appeals in the interest of the Republican party. He is educated up to that point where he makes his services to the party felt and appreciated. Long may he remain a delegade from Colorado, and a leader to his flock

HON. D. W. BURLEY Was born in Virginia in 1844, and was emancipated in 1846.

When General Price made his first and final raid into Missouri, Mr. Burley was living in St. Louis. He was the first colored man commissioned Captain in the State. After his honorable discharge from the United States service he came to Texas, in 1865. Mr. Burley organized the first colored debating society in Texas, of which he was chosen president. His ability soon brought him before the people as one of the true expounders of Republicanism, and he was nominated and elected by a large majority to a seat in the lower House from the Eighteenth Senatorial District. He has already made his mark. Quick to perceive. and being earnest in his efforts to forward the cause of liberty, he leaves no opportunity unimproved to accomplish this end. His speeches compare very favorably with the older members of that body, and his constituents have good cause to be thankful that they elected Mr. Burley as their Representative.

HON SHEPHERD MULLENS

Is a native of Laurence county, Alabama, and is now about forty years of age. He was the registration was ordered in 1867.

nominated and elected a member of the Con- glorious victory." stitutional Convention of 1868. Subsequently he was appointed one of the county Commis- of assurance and comfort?" sioners (by General Reynolds) of McLennan county. In 1869 Mr. Mullens was chosen as worthy, I just take God at His word, and enthe standard-bearer of the party for his county, deavor to act as though I believe what he says. and was elected to a seat in the lower House. I stagger not at the promises of God, but step over last year, and forming a total of the five T ... is no more earnest worker in the Repub- right out upon them, like intrepid Peter, when lican ranks, and no man in his district posses he walked on the water to go to Jesus. Jesus ses the confidence of the people to a greater says, 'Come,' and Peter steps forth, treading extent than does Mr. Mullens.

HON, JEREMIAH HAMILTON Was born in Tennessee, and is now about

thirty-one years old. He was brought to Texas when about nine years old. He begged his Christmas holidays from his

masters in order to get money to buy books. Under all the disadvantages of slavery he hear God saying do this or that, you go forward learned to read, and at the close of the war opened the first colored school in Austin. In 1867 Mr. Hamilton was appointed a mem-

ber of the Board of Registrars for his county. True to the principles of Republicanism, he followed the banner of General Davis, and was liberty ?" elected to a seat in the House from Bastrop

HON, RICHARD ALLEN

Is about forty years old, and was born in Richmond. Virginia. He came to Texas in 1837. He is a mechanic, and by his industry and enterprise has acquired a comfortable home for himself and family. In 1867 General Griffin appointed Mr. Allen as a member of the Board of Registrars for Harris county. In 1869 he was selected by the Republicans of Houston to doing. represent them in the Legislature. He is a and intelligence than the average members in the House.

HON. RICHARD WILLIAMS Is a native of the Palmetto State. He was born in 1822, and came to Texas in 1856. In the late political contest he took a very active part, and was selected, with Mr. Butler, as the standard bearer of the 15th Senatorial District. and was elected by a large majority. He is a leading preacher of the Methodist church, and devotes his sparetime to missionary work.

HON. GILES COTTON. Representative from the 18th District, was born in South Carolina. He came to Texas in 1852. He is an enterprising farmer Under the old regime he was considered a chattel.

HON. JOHN MITCHEL, Of Burles county, is a native of Tennessee

lation in Blanchen, . A Colored Belegation From Louis- Republican Congressional Com-



VOL. I.—NO. 23.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1870.

is about 34 years of age; he came to Texas in 1837-and was elected to the Legislature by a large majority. HON. DAVID MEDLOCK:

Was born in Pike county, Georgia. He is about 40 years old-came to Texas in 1846-HON. G. DUPREE

Is "a native to the Manor born;" few of the Representatives are. He is a young man, about vice in the Republican army.

HON. HENRY MOORE, Is now 54 years of age. He was born in Alabama, and came to Texas in 1842. He was elected to the Legislature from Madison county. Time does not permit of any extensive notice, ... h as the honorable gentlemen are de

ence to the vital questions pertaining to the welfare of their race. What some may lack in education and experience is made up in honesty and buffetting the accursed waves of conserva. of purpose and integrity of character. In intism, which in reality are but the obbing tides telligence, they are not below the average of the members.

"I Put Jesus in Front."

A Scene in a Hospital.

Twas a bright summer evening, just as the sun's last lingering rays were sinking behind the western horizon, when I first fell in with Lewis Lovett, of the second regiment of U. S. colored troops, as he lay upon his narrow and system into the Concern. Formerly nocouch in the U.S. General Hospital at Fortress thing was derived from the gold sweepings, Alexandria, La., and is now in his twenty- Monroe, Va. At our first interview we found eighth year. He came to Texas in 1859. His him prayerful, penitent, patient, and fluent in been doubled, reaching \$3,000 per year. religious conversation. His countenance, manconfined that he took no active part in politics | ners, and everything about him bore unmistill the last election. Though he has not the takable evidence that he was a Soldier of the Cross. I said to him :

"How long have you been trying to serve

"Thirty-two years," he promptly replied. "How does the Saviour appear to you

"Dear and sweet, and I am determined to hold on to him, let what will come. When I go into battle I put Jesus in front, and if I fall. I will hold him fast. I have no fear in

"No fear ?"

"Why not?"

" Because I put Jesus in front, and if I fall,

Perfect love casteth out fear. Oh, what an exalted privilege! What a glorious attainment! Ready and willing to die for your counbe to God for such faith and heroism. It is worth more than earth's loftiest throne, or the the general organizations were \$781,954. brightest laurel ever won upon the field of

"Don't the shock of battle, the roaring cannon, the whizzing bullet, and the bursting shell affright you? Don't the streaming blood, the groans of the wounded and dying, and the sight of the ghastly dead, alarm you?"

"No; with Jesus in front, none of these things move me; neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I may win victories, aid in quelling the rebellion, and, if need be, die then perverted to Congregational propagandfor God and my country. I go in for crushing out the rebellion at all hazards, though blood flow to the horse's bridle and death come up to Baptist paper but one in the North.

"You seem to have courage like a martyr, and faith almost equal to that of Abraham."

"I don't know, but I suppose not. I am a poor sinner, but with Jesus in front, and the everlasting arms beneath, I expect to triumph. God says 'no evil shall touch thee.' With God for my help, and with Jesus in front, and holding him fast, striving, watching, and praying, I expect to go on fighting the good fight of faith

until God says 'depart and come up higher.'" "You seem to have no doubts of your salva-

"No, sir; I passed the slough of despond and doubts long ago, and now, by offering up prayers and supplications, with strong crying and tears, I strive to go on unto perfection, and I feel very happy. With Jesus in front to direct, guard, protect, and sustain me, I fear nothing but sin and nobody but God. I expect brought to Texas in 1854. General Griffin se- soon to die, but have no fear of death. Death lected him as a fitting man to be a member of is only a change-nothing but a departure. To the Board of Registrars of his county, where die is gain, and to depart is far better. I have won victories on the field of battle, but when Being prominently before the people, he was I die I expect, through grace, to win a far more

"How did you attain to such a high degree

"Besides striving to be faithful and walk the mighty deep, nothing doubting. When God commanded Abraham to sacrifice his son, he went forth and offered him immediately,

bade Noah build an ark, he obeyed, went for. 1871. ward and built it." "So, I suppose, it is with you-when you

with implicit faith and do it?" "Yes, that's it-whole-hearted faith in God. doubting nothing. When I ask God in faith, I expect, believe, and know he will hear me."

"Yes, we have long prayed and wrestled with God for it."

"You expected it?" answers prayer, that he had said 'let the op- Jacob Sleeper each \$5,000 more. pressed go free, and that he would bring it to

"The great secret of attaining this blessed assurance is unshaken faith in God. It is all Parliament for the appointment of a royal com-

"Yes, that's it-believing and doing with all good speaker, and possesses more education your heart. Just take God at his word, and Convocation of Canterbury has appointed comdo what he says. I strive to be faithful to God and my country, and I expect to 'stand by the flag and cling to the Cross till I die.""

Late Chaplain U. S. A.

"The negro councilman of Centralia, James J. Jackson, was elected by the Democrats, against Dr. C. D. Hay, a straight-out Radical." Chicago Times. Here is a vein that the Democrats will find it profitable to work. Their stock of white rontiable to work. Their stock of white candidates has run very low—disgracefully low. From the colored people they can get some better men who are willing to hold office—fellows who can read and write and have good characters. The Democrats can't get colored votes, but there is now and then a negro who will take pity on their forlorn condition and consent to be their candidate. This will elevate the character of Democratic permises and

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The American Missionary Association held its anniversary in Boston last week, and reported for the year 638 missionaries and teachers in their service, of whom 105 are colored. In the day schools are 16,500 scholars, in the creased, as the freedmen pay a large share. 24, and gives promise of doing much good ser- the number is double, and five college students so as to make the smallest salary \$787 gold. appear for the first time on the lists.

The Bavarian students of Roman Catholic to attend Dr. Dollinger's lectures, since he ata Bavarian university. It is a general rule in cent. is expended for management. Germany to require students in all branches of They can be spoken of as a unit, with refer- learning to pursue half their university course in the country in which they apply for employ-

The exact position of the question of union between the Free and United Presbyterians of Scotland is this: The friends of union are being bitterly opposed in their proposition that the Synods shall ask the Presbyteries to vote whether union on the basis of the Standards shall be considered. If they vote affirmatively, the Synods will have to send down once more in the succeeding year a definite plan of union.

The Methodist says that, although there is an attempt to crush Dr. Lanahan, and the Book Committee has voted to put all the power into the hands of the senior agent of the Book Concern, his action has infused greater regularity which now yield from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year; and the cash receipts from paper-shavings have

The Congregational General Association, of Illinois, met last week in Aurora. They report eleven new churches organized and eleven which have become self-supporting. They request that a secretary of the Home Missionary Society and one of the Congregational Union have their offices in Chicago. In assigning preachers for the Sabbath to churches which asked the favor, quite a debate arose as to assigning one to the Universalist church, but the request was granted.

The National Synod of the (Dutch) Reformed Church have been in session in Newark. The They have pointed to the narrative of Hanno, the party declared that the extension of slavery Foreign Mission receipts the past year were too small, leaving a debt of \$35,000; and the Home Board has a debt of \$12,681. These debts, of Theopempous, and sentences from the stories country and retard the advance of civilization which have existed for some years, are a strong argument for union with the Presbyterians, who have strained common sense to its utmost ten- tion of slavery as a means of restoring the auhave encouraged union by endorsing at their sion in the arrangement of fancied evidences thority of the Federal Government became the late assembly the Heidelberg Catechism.

The Baptists have now in this country fortyone colleges and theological seminaries, besides academies and female seminaries. These fortyone institutions have 250 professors and 3,500 students, of whom 800 are studying for the ministry. They also control 46 periodicals, to try, and prepared to die in the Lord. Thanks supply their 8,787 ministers, 15,143 churches, and 1,221,349 members. The total receipts of

> P. T. Barnum writes from Salt Lake City to the Christian Leader, saying that Amasa M. Lyman will be elected president of the Reform Mormon Church. He is represented to be a very able man, but one who has been kept by Brigham Young in obscurity in Southern Utah, because he found him too liberal. Mr. Barand promising one

> The American Missionary Association denies utterly that "thousands of dollars" have been put by Baptist churches into their treasury, and ism, as charged in the anonymous paragraph headed "Baptists Beware" that has been pub lished conspicuously and anonymously in every

The Freewill Baptists, working with the American Missionary Association, concentrate their efforts in the region of Harper's Ferry, Va., and Memphis, Tenn. They have in connection with these missions 28 churches and 33 preachers, a larger number than those who since his first contact with that race. He acwork with them in the Association have .a all

Rev. Edward Husband, who has come back again to the Church of England, after a short sojourn in the Church of Rome, in explaining his return, says : "I was forced by authority to write my pamphlet 'Why I left the Church of England.' I am not forced to write 'Why I left the Church of Rome.

The Southern Methodist propose to adopt the Southern Quarterly as their organ, under the editorship of A. T. Bledsoe, LL.D. Party politics will be eliminated from the Rev ew.

and a theological department substituted. Henry Ward Beecher, in a sermon recently, took decided ground against what has been called the "Puritan Sabbath." He believed in walking out and in writing letters on that day. and wouldn't sign a petition against allowing horse-cars to run on Sunday. This, he thought was an injury to the poor; and it was no worse for them to ride in the cars than for the

rich to ride in their carriages. Of the chief missionary societies of England, the Wesleyan Missionary Society reports a revenue of \$728,500, the Church Missionary Society of \$709,000, the Propagation Society of \$532,000, the London Missionary Society of \$523,500, and the Baptist Missionary Society of \$197,000; being in most cases an advance

societies of \$2,690,000. Pope Pious IX will commence the 25th year of his pontificate on June 17th. Tradition gives 25 years 2 months, and 7 days to the pontificate of St. Peter, and the Roman proverb says that no Pope shall see the years of Peter. Some say that Pious intends to resign before that limit without waiting, doubting nothing. When God is reached, which will be on the 24th of August

The Boston Theological Seminary (Methodist) has been in that city three years. The first year there were thirty-two students, the second forty-four, the third fifty-nine, making it the largest in New England except Andover. The assets of the institution have increased from \$15,000 to \$200,000, of which \$100,000 were given by Isaac Rich, Esq., \$25,000 by Hon. Lee Claffin, \$10,000 by Governor Claffin "You colored people have long prayed for and \$5,000 by Hon. Jacob Sleeper. The semi nary is now preparing to erect new buildings ; and Isaac Rich, Esq., has offered to put up building, to cost not less than \$100,000, other friends would raise as much more. Toward this Mr. E. H. Johnson, of Lynn, pro-"Yes, we were sure of it. We knew God mises \$10,000, and Governor Classin and Hon.

> a motion will be introduced, June 14th, into we change the usual meaning of words. convocation, which is a sectarian body. The tic counties, where the Democratic party is mittees to consider the subject of the revision | the old cry of down with the banks ; and wants of the Bible, and has resolved that in such an the National Government to increase its debt Mr. Samuel Townsend, of Delaware, a Demoevent members of all denominations should be by issuing several hundred millions more of crat of the strictest sect, has resigned his poinvited to join in it.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod, O. S., meeting in this city last week, adopted a long confession of individual and national sins, and also a long covenant, pledging the members to Christian life, and to labor to secure the head-ship of Christ in the state, and also to discourage schism and sectarianism. A petition from the Theological Seminary at Alleghany that Turretin's Latin Treatise on Theology may be exchanged for an English text-book was voted down. The theological course is to be seven months, instead of five, during four years.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church has been meeting in Pittsburgh. The moderator was Rev. T. S. Kendall, of Oregon. The Home Mission Board reports 140 the character of Democratic nominees, and stations that have received aid, 126 of which will be every way a clear gain.—Chicago Post. have a church membership of 7,557, and have

received 677 on profession. The receipts were \$28,177. The Foreign Board received \$53,865. an increase of \$3,000. A report was received from a committee allowing divorce with remarriage in case of wilful descripe.

The United Presbyterion Synod of Scotland has taken up the question of union with Free is a farmer, and was elected from Limestone night schools 2,348, and 18,254 in Sabbath Presbyterians, and voted by an overwhelming schools. The number of teachers is greater majority to send down to the Presbyteries the than ever before; but the expense is not in- question of the Standards. The great opposition is in the other church. Mr. Spurgeon There are 20 per cent. less pupils in the lower | was received as a visitor, and made two speeches departments, while in the normal department The Augmentation Fund aids feeble churches, although six pastors refused to receive this.

The Old School Presbyterian Home Mission men to affiliate with the Democracy. It is contheology have been forbidden by their bishop Board received last year \$172,872. Besides this, there was last year a balance of \$12,746. tacked infallibility; and, to counteract this, In the financial statement presented by the the King of Bavaria has directed that no one treasurer the salaries of the district secretaries be admitted to the service of the Church of Ba- are lumped in with those of the missionaries, varia who has not studied eighteen months in so that it is impossible to calculate what per

Origin of the North American

Indian. Whence came the inhabitants of the darker bly never will be. Nearly all investigators have traveled from the same starting point. spoken of in the Holy Writ as the old homethe better order of logic, have been busy with guesses and in a hunt for plausible hypotheses for more than three centuries. And often fancicarnestly sought for coincidences of language - Tallahassee Sentinel. traditions, customs, and crania, for proof that the first dull-red people of this continent were tawny immigrants from Asia. They have cited some mystic poetry of the half-fabulous bards, or the dark, oracular sayings of the Republican party designs to control the social priests and seers and philosophers of ancient relations of the citizens of this commonwealth days, to show that our continent was undoubtedly known to the early navigators of the Mediterranean Sea, and was naturally peopled by them or their countrymen. They have eited, in proof, passages from Hesiod and Homer. the Carthagenian explorer of the seas.

They have argued nervously from dialogues of Diodorus Sionlus, Plato, and Aristotle. They to the shores of the Pacific. When the aboli that the aborigines of America were descen- policy of the Republican party, they held up dants of the Phoenicians, or of the Chinese or to the people rapine, murde the Japanese family of Mongolians, or of the white men, women and children by emancipa-Egyptians, or of the Hindoos; and writers like ted black bondsmen as the result thereof. Grotius, Thorowgood, Adair, Boudinot, and tribes of Israel," who took the counsel to go sult. forth into a further country, where mankind called the "old usurping landlord of Ameritheorists find a good example in Mather, who, when satisfied that the delusion of witchcraft

lay of Judgment.' devilish, and not fairly human, except in shape, seems to have been a prevailing one with the civilized man, especially of the type of the beligerent settler, and the selfish trader, contract or, and other promoters of frontier wars, ever cepts the theory as the most agreeable and profitable solution of the question of the origin of our berbarian brethren; for it gives license to the free action of the mailed hand, whose warrant for its violence and wrong is the doc trine of the oppressor in every form, that might makes right. It gives countenance to the opinion of an eminent British author-an opinion that seems to be largely prevalent in the pulpit, in legislative halls, and around the chairs of state, in our country-that they are "ani mals of an inferior order, incapable of acquiring religious knowledge, or of being trained to the functions of civil life." It justifies the assertion that the Indian's way of life "surely affords proof that he is not destined by provi dence permanently to exist." As all the civilized nations were once more or less barbarous. and some of them savage, may we not reason ably conclude that, if the red members of our common household had been treated by their conquerors and holders of power over them as men and as brethren, and not as creatures void of reason, and without the pale of international rights, and been taught righteousness by perpetual example, they might have acquired as clear a charter for permanent existence as other children of the All-Father ?-Benson J. Losing.

n Harper's Magazine for May. The Ohio Democratic Platform.

The platform adopted by the Ohio Democratic State Convention ought to assure a Republican etory in that State next fall. Although it has been cunningly drawn so as to deal mainly in generalities that may be made to mean almos anything, in a few instances the pressure of the repudiationists and old copperheads forced it to speak out with sufficient plainness to give the whole platform a coppery tinge. With regard to the tariff, it declares in favor of "a low reve nue tariff, which closely approximates to free trade;" and that "all the necessaries of life should be absolutely free of duty." Now, this last clause is blind enough to mean anything. What are "the necessaries of life?" food and clothing? Or do they include fine the class before. The four students who got cloth, liquors, tea, coffee, sugar, spices, medigoods, imported leather, etc.? The main revenue from our present tariff is derived from tea, coffee, and a few such articles, not produced in this country, which have been considered luxuries, and which are luxuries in nearly all counclothing and coarse food, not even including class, because they are separately taught; and meat more than a few times during the year. The English Baptist Union has voted to favor In Ireland it means still less; in France but a new translation of the Bible by scholars from little more. And the "necessaries of life" all denominations. Notice has been given that are hardly touched by the present tariff, unless making the women attend a separate class, for howl, and a groan of despair combined, over Rheims are to allow the supremacy of the

greenbacks, when it cannot now redeem those sition on the National Committee of the deit already has issued. It, of course, demands funct Democratic party saying that he thinks the repeal of the law to enforce the Fifteenth the white people in the late slave States have Amendment so that Democrats can oppress the had enough of Northern pretended Democracy, Negroes. It demands repudiation, at least, as high tariffs and other sectional measures, and far as to heavily tax United States bonds. And that an attempt having been made to thrust it blindly insists upon a quarrel with England Salmon P. Chase, the originator of negro fran-

a stop shall be put to extravagant land subsidies to railroads, and the making of great land ous to a free people." Of course, there is considerable buncombe in this; but it is based upon a growing public sentiment in the West especially; and we do not doubt that this sentiment will find a calmer and better expression in various Republican platforms.

Slave States, and the States Bordering on and ological Galena sod.

The editor of the Cau calculation of the Cau calculation

Colored Democrats.

The Floridian quotes a letter from a correspondent of the New York World, in which occurs the following sentence: "Overwhelmin evidence exists, not merely of the ability Southern white leaders, given a fair field, to Northern Radicals and Southern apostates now set in office among them, but of the actual tendency of the negro population to a political alliance with their old masters and friends, for the practical purposes of local tranquility, industrial prosperity, and mutual protection.

fidently asserted that they are fast finding out their true friends, their former masters; that they have been deceived and defrauded by the Radicals, and so on and so on, ad nauseam It is conceded that the colored vote is the balance of power, but that power is held by the Republican party. It "holds it by the prestige of success in a long struggle to elevate the colored race; holds it by the affection of that race for those who thus worked for them in the past; holds it by the faith of that race that their future well-being is bound up with that regions of the North, now the domain of our great Radical party." And the question with republic, is an open question. It has never the Democratic party of how to gain that power been answered by a satisfying fact, and proba- is one much more easily asked than answered. It is probable that if the Democrats would come out squarely and acknowledge that the Assuming the unity of the human race to be a colored man is entitled to the right of suffrage, fact, according to popular biblical interpreta- and that they would support him in that right, tion, and considering the garden of delight and in all the rights of freemen, they might carry a large proportion of the colored vote to stead of the human family, students, reversing their side. But so long as they adopt the poor plan of making Democrats out of colored men by voting solidly against the fifteenth amendment in Congress, and in all the State Legislaful and foolish have been these hypotheses. tures; by unitedly opposing the admission of a Rejecting as heterodox the idea of Lord Kames | colored man to the United States Senate, as in and others, that the old Americans may have the case of Revels; by abusing and lampoonbeen an indigenous race of men, and regarding ing the colored men in the Democratic press, as the most beautiful creature of earth, who first was recently done in the leading Democratic breathed in Eden, as the mother of us all- organ here at home, there is little fear that the barbarian and civilized man-scholars have colored vote will desert the Republican party.

Social Equality. The political element which charges that the by law, is simply acting in keeping with its established policy of attempting to deter the people from doing right by creating and inflaming prejudices through the prophecy of evils which exist only in the imagination. When was an evil, the Democratic party told the people it would bring financial ruin upon the

When the enfranchisement of the colored others, have argued, without showing a single race was made a sine qua non of restoration premise of solid fact, that the fathers of our of the revolted States to the Union, they barbarian brethren were men of the "lost presented brutal misrule as the legitimate re-

When political distinction between citizens never dwelt. Cotton Mather-sturdy Parson on account of race or color was wiped out, they Mather-who believed in witches, and seemed commenced and now continue to declare that to have an intimate acquaintance with Lucifer, social tastes which come not whithin the sphere guessed as forcibly, saying: "And though we of legislation will be infringed. "Do not atknow not when or how the Indians first became tempt to frighten me by telling these ghost inhabitants of this mighty continent, yet we stories" should be the universal cry of the peomay guess that probably the Devil (whom he ple who have marched into the Union by the abolition of slavery, the reconstruction acts num regards the movement as a very strong ca") decoyed these miserable savages hither, in and he Fifteenth Amendment, and have found hopes that the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ out that "insurrection," "confiscation," "war would never come here to destroy or disturb his of races" and "proscription were but ghosts. absolute empire over them. Might not mere If the Democracy, with nerves shattered by defeat and frames attenuated by the loss of official pap, and stomachs scoured by swallowing had made a fool of him, declared that the sub- a little Fifteenth Amendment be frightened by ject was "too dark and deep for ordinary com- ghosts, they will find their ranks thinned by prehension," and referred its decision "to the those leaving them who profess to follow the course marked out by patriotism and wisdom Mather's idea that the red race is morally to the grand realities of peace and prosperity. -Hayleton Republican.

The Foreign Vote,

That was a merited rebuke given by Dr. Degener, of Texas, to Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, in the House, on Monday last, when, as a German, he criticised the remark of Mr. Voorhees on Thursday last, that the cry in Indiana now me what is useful. I do not want dirty flour have the negro in their places." We reprint black, such as you bought for Spotted Tail.

He wanted to let the people know that Congress at least did not join in that sort of slang. He inferred from the remarks of Mr. Voorhed that there was still a class of people who treated the foreigners and colored men as voting cattle, and on a careful perusal of that gentleman's remarks no other inference could be drawn from it than that he was of that opinion. Those who heard the peculiar tone given to the word "Dutch" had come to the conclusion that they were treated in that way. He himself did not continued by the similarity of the sound to which it is used by the people at large contained something contemptible, and which ought to be banished from the House. He considered the House as the drawing room of the nation, where decent language ought to be used. The Germans were an intelligent and logical people, and would stand faithfully by the Republican party as long as that party remained true to itself. As to the colored people, they made them free, and would stand by them. If ture, they were negroes who voted the other way it was not the African that voted so, but it was sion of disgust at the manner in which the sit-

the slave that was still cropping out. WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN SCOTLAND .- In the Uni versity of Edinburgh the lady students of medicine are taught in separate classes-not from any wish of their own, but through the delicacy of the professors. In the last chemistry class a Miss Edith Pechev gained the third place, and was first of the first year's students. the two men who surpassed her having attended the highest marks received four Hope scholarcines, tropical fruits, iron, and iron and steel ships-scholarships founded by a Dr. Hope. some years ago, of the proceeds of a very popular ladies' class of chemistry with which he had been much pleased. The professor held Miss Pechev not to be entitled to the third scholarship, and omitting her name he included two tries, but which are generally used by the fa- men whom she had beaten, and who stood fourth vored masses of people in this Republic. The and fifth in the examination. His excuse was "necessaries of life" in England mean coarse that the women are not part of the University his decision has been sustained by a majority vote of the faculty. The Spectator facetiously usual, and then ruling them out of the pale of summed up in two words, believing and mission to make this translation. It has been nized slightly, by having the State and county competition because they do so, to the conduct thought by many better that it should be made officers collect the United States taxes, so that by such a commission than by a committee of they would not be collected at all in Democra- boy into the corner and then whips him for original negro melody in an awful strain of pointed Minister of France to the United States not being in his seat.

SAM. TOWNSEND'S "WHITE MAN'S PARTY."-

chise and the Fifteenth Amendment, on to the One resolution, however, will receive some Democratic party as its candidate for President, sympathy in both parties. It demands that their cup of disgrace has, by the ratification of brim. He insists that the Democratic party grants " to mammoth corporations, which are being dead, ought to be buried, and another already too powerful, and may become danger-party, to be called the "White Man's Party," organized, and made sectional, directly to sub-Slave States, and the States bordering on and

Father." The Red Cloud delegation called at the Executive Mansion on Thursday last, and had an interview with the President It took place in persuade the negroes away from the support of the Executive office, the Indians standing in a semi-circle around the room. The "talk" was of short duration. Red Cloud again alluded to his desire to have Fort Fetterman removed, and complained of the appearance of stakes that have been driven in the vicinity of his reservation by surveying parties. He called attention We have heard and seen a good deal of th to his "children," who were standing around in sort of talk about the tendency of the colored silent approval of their chief's oration and asked that they might be fed and clothed, as in the

> Spirit had raised him to live on wild game, but t was now difficult for him to obtain it. Before he concluded he told the President he was much pleased with his visit here. The President replied that he had always and still desired to live at peace with the Indian Nations. So long as his official authority existed it would be used for the protection of the Indians on the reservations, and against the encroachments of the white people, as well as for the protection of the whites against the red men. Fort Fetterman, he explained to Red Cloud, was for the protection of both whites and Indians, and might be used as a base of supplies. The appropriations which will be made by Congress for the benefit of the Indians shall be expended consistently with what is right to be done. The Secretary of the Interio had the proper instructions with regard to

> > The Indians leaned forward with eager attention while their interpreter, John Richard, was explaining to them the words of the President. At the conclusion of the council, a silent hand shaking took place as each Indian

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Red Cloud's Visit to his "Great

words of the speaker they were "poor and naked." He also repeated what he told Secre-

tary Cox on Tuesday, that he was raised in this

country, but had now come from beyond the

hills where the sun sets, and wished to have the

Great Father take pity on him. The Great

passed from the room. The next day Red Cloud and party had a final council with Secretary Cox and Commis sioner Parker. The Secretary made a speech saying some of the requests made by the Indians concerning rations and allowing them traders would be acceded to, and the Government would do all in its power to make them comfortable and happy. He announced that they had already received some presents in the shape of blankets, etc., and would receive more in New York on their way home. He repeated what the President said concerning Fort Fetterman : "It must remain." He told them they would be started on their homeward journey Monday , which information was received by the Indians with unmistakable signs of delight.

Red Cloud spoke in reply, evidencing most certainly his dissatisfaction at the determination of the Government not to remove Fort Fetterman. In his argument the chief said there was no neces ity for its continuance, and its presence was a useless burden and expense to the Great Father. He also took exceptions again to the roads running through his country, and intimated that if trouble arose it would be the fault of the Great Father. After a long speech Red Cloud suspended for a rest, and Red Dog, another chief, and the orator of the nation, made an address setting forth their grievances. He was followed by Red Cloud in the following rather plain-spoken speech to Secre-

After the passage of the treaty of 1852, only one of the people the Great Father has sent out has told us the truth. It was Gen. Smith, and whatever he has told me since is nothing but the truth. I like that man. Gens. Harvey Sherman, and Sanborne said Fort Fetterman should be removed, but they did not tell it straight. The troops there are all on foot It is throwing away my Great Father's money for nothing. The officers there are not as good as those around you here; they are all whisky drinkers Gen. Smith does not drink their whisky, and therefore he can talk with our Great Father. He sends out there the whisky drinkers because he does not want them around him here. I do not allow my nation or any white man to bring a drop of liquor into my country; if he does, that is the last of him and his liquor too. Spotted Tail can drink as much as he pleases on the Missouri River, and they can kill one another if they choose. I do not hold myself responsible for what Spotted Tail and the traders do there. When you buy me anything with my money I want you to buy was, "Let the Irish go; let the Dutch go; we rotten tobacco, and old soldiers' clothes dyed an abstract of Mr. Pegener's remarks on the only tell you what is true. You have had a great war, but after it was all over you permitted the chiefs who had been fighting to

come back. Gen. Thomas and the Tennessee Copperheads.

The New York Sun has been permitted t print part of a letter, written from San Francisco last February. In the letter occur the

following passages : "I have notified the Speaker of the House of care whether he was called Hollander or a Representatives, Tennessee Legislature, that I German. He knew that the word "Dutch" was will return the gold medal to the Legislature originally but a geographical error, and was of Tennessee as soon as I can get to New York city, where it now is on deposit for safe keepthat of "Deutsch," but the peculiar way in ing. In reply to this notification the Speaker wrote me protesting against my returning the medal, and tried to explain away any apparent attempt to insult me by the resolution offered in the Legislature, etc. I know the Tennessee character so well that I place no value whatever on the Speaker's attempted explanation, but I cannot now get the medal, it being packed away with other articles in the same box. I shall wait until I have an opportunity to unpack were keen in their interests. They knew who the box, when I shall return it to the Legisla-

"I agree with you entirely in your expresuation and condition of the army under my command for the defense of Tennessee in th fall of 1864 is persistently ignored by parties trying to justify themselves for the course taken by them in regard to the operations of that army. But feeling confident that the country will fully understand the condition of the army left with me, and as fully justify me in all that I did to delay battle until my troops were in condition to strike an effective blow, when the history of the Tennessee campaign is written, I have not allowed myself to be drawn into the

present controversy. Chaplain Van Horn is now engaged writing history of the Army of the Cumberland, and I have no doubt will clearly and satisfactorily detail all the circumstances connected with the defense of Tennessee against Hood's invasion. In connection therewith he will also give a history of the operations of the cavalry after the battle of Nashville.'

A Despairing Democrat.

likens the course of the University in thus sian, who some weeks ago uttered a wail, a meyer, and the Archbishops of Paris and which they have to pay much higher fees than the ratification of the fifteenth amendment-or Jesuits, and be struck dumb in their presence. "bedamnedment," as he elequently calls itcontinues to indulge in weekly spasms on the of a captions schoolmaster, who first sends a same subject. One of his later effusions is an nounces that M. Prevost Paradol has been apdespairing sareasm. We present a specimen | and will leave for Washington about the end of stanza: "Go 'way, white man

Don't come anigh, Gizzard-foot and shinbones. Chalk in de eye. We are now all votists, Ekil 'fore de law-Ching-a-ring ring-a-ching, Ching-a-ring chaw.'

ticularly the last two lines, which are supposed to indicate an ecstatic "breakdown" part of the "dog-toothed, gibbering chunk of eultivated andiences which Great Britain could a vile-odored Egyptian blackness," in view of gather together. The Philosophical Society the Fifteenth Amendment, been filled to the his recent enfranchisement. The kind atten- of Edenburg has long been famous for the qualtions of the Caucasian are not entirely confined | ity of its lectures. British celebrities in statesto the "lousy, devil-worshipping chattels," and manship, in letters, in science, in divinity, in the "vermin-swarming, filth-reeking Hotten-philosophy, have thought it no mean honor to tots." President Grant comes in for a notice | address a cultivated and critical society, in one serve the interests of white men in the late as the "horse-house-jewelry-plate-and-bull-pup- of the most refined of European cities. M ological Galena sod," The editor of the Cau- Paradol's lectures, last winter, before this

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Removing the Capitol.

In a speech in the Senate, last week, Senator Howard, of Michigan, said :

This has become in some sort an ancient city; it bears the hallowed, sacred name of Washington, which sends a thrill to the heart of every true American. It bears the name of the Father of his country, whom we all so highly reverence, and I look in vain for the time when this seat of Government shall be changed for any locality on the great Father of Waters, or elsewhere within the limits of the United States. It is hallowed in the hearts of the American people by traditions and recollections too sacred to be treated lightly; and I believe to-day if the question were propounded to the voters of the United States whether they would remove the seat of Government to any other place in the United States, there would be a vast majority of votes against the removal. They love the name of Washington; all their political traditions are centered at Washington, the capital of the United States, which will be in aftertimes as sacred in the minds of the American people as was the name of Rome, which never moved an inch from her seven hills during her long domination of more than a thousand years, the ruler of the world; as saered as is the name of London to any Briton in whatever part of the world he may be; as saered as the name of Paris, which has also been the capital of France for more than a thousand years. The mere agitation of the question is n some sort, according to my judgment, injurious to the public taste and to the public feeling, as well as detrimental to the owners of property in the District and to the stability of the Government itself. However beautiful or excellent may be our form of Government, however excellent may be our laws and institutions. however attractive they may be to the rest of mankind, we are not to forget that, after all, there is in the popular heart a sort of superstitious reverence for the capital of their country, a feeling which draws the attachment of the citizen to the centre of the nation to which it belongs.

Southern Prosperity.

The rapidity with which the South is recovering from the destructive and devastating effects of the war, is surprising. Last year the cotton crop amounted to 3,000,000 bales of 400 pounds each, valued at \$300,000,000; the tobacco crop aggregated 225,000,000 pounds, valued at \$37,000,000; the rice erop amounted to 55,000 tierces, as increase of 20,000 over the previous year, and the sugar crop reached 85,000 hogsheads, against 37,647 in 1867. Since the war more grain than ever before has been grown in the South; with the aid of Northern capital and energy, the mines of coal, iron, lead, copper, and gypsum, especially in Virginia, are being worked with greatly increased advantage, and all the material interests of the South, are being developed in a most satisfactory manner. A few years more will astonish the world with the amount of Southern products.

Already, the late desolation of the war is scarcely perceptible, and soon there will be nothing but the graves of the dead to remind the Southern traveller of one of the bloodiest and most destructive wars of modern timesunless he be reminded of it by the improved condition of things everywhere evident. With he new system of labor and an infusion of inelligent and energetic workers among the na-

is destined to add immensely to the resources and wealth of the country. But the South will not be confined to agriculture alone. Already, manufacturers are springing up in various localities and the time will not be long ere they will form a very important feature in the affairs of the South. To considerable extent the cotton will be manufactured where it is grown, and the iron where it is mined, and, as a consequence, the commerce of the South will be increased. A new

tive population, the generous soil of the South

era is opening for the reconstructed States, and a splendid future lies before them. New York Newspaper Stock

The Chicago Republican's correspondent says that nearly all the New York dailies are stock oncerns, and the value of their sbures varies cording to the prosperity of business.

The shares of the Evening Post have advanc-

ed from 20 to 25 per cent, during the last four The Journal of Commerce, which belongs rather to the past than to the present generation, holds its shares at the same price it did fifteen or twenty years ago. The paper is very

valuable and being a close corporation, none of the stock is to be had. The Times' shares, since Raymond's death, have declined, it is said, 15 to 20 per cent. Those who ought to know say the Times circulation is not much above 15,000, which is little more than the issue of the first number.

The Sun, whose stock could be had a year ago at par, is now worth 200, and hardly any to be had at that rate. Who says unscrupulous journalism and blackguardism do not

The Tribune shares ruled four years ago at \$6,000 each. A few months ago several shares were sold at \$8,000 a piece, and they are now held at \$10,000. No daily in New York has prospered more since the war than the Tribune. While the Herald has hardly held its own, and the Times has sadly fallen off, the Tribune has steadily and rapidly gained in circulation, influence, and advertising patronage.

Progress of the Infallibility Discussion.

Paris, June 8 .- Advices from Rome, vesterday, state that the Œcumenical Council is now engaged in discussing the Schema de Primatia t Infallibilitate by sections. The debate on the preamble has closed. There have been one or two exciting passages between the supporters and opponents of the proposed dogma, but t present the minority are silent and passive.

The Fathers opposed to Infallibility have presented an address to the Pope through the Cardinal Legate remonstrating against the violent proceedings by which the meeting of the 3d inst. was dissolved, and the debate on the preamble of the schema brought to an abrupt lose. They complain that fifty members, who had given notice of their intention to speak, remain unheard, among them Monseigneur Dupanloup, and protest against the vote by which the debate was terminated, declaring that it was carried by surprise. The address received the signatures of one hundred members of the

L'Opinion Nationale speculates on the prospects of the minority in the Council, and asks The editor of the Lexington (Mo.) Cauca- if such men as Bishops Dupanloup and Stross-

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER .- The cable an-June. The Baltimore American says :

It would be difficult in all France to find a more adequate representative of what is heat and choicest in French intellect and culture, or in French reason and good sense, than the Academician, still young in years, but already a veteran in service to the cause of liberty, who comes to represent his country at Washington. M. Prevost Paradol is distinguished for his fa-This is indeed very cutting, very bitter, par- miliarity with the English language, as he is with his own native French. He has been very successful as a public lecturer before the most